Kennebec, Androscoggin and Oxford Cos., MAINE, Belknap Co., NEW HAMPSHIRE, Norfolk and southwestern Middlesex Cos., MASSACHUSETTS, Litchfield Co., CONNECTICUT, Oneida Co., NEW YORK and the uplands of Pennsylvania.

7. S. MINIMUM Fries.—Shallow water of springy spots, brooks, pools and ponds, NEWFOUNDLAND and Anticosti Island, QUEBEC to Lake Ontario basin, ONTARIO, Manitoba and Alaska, south to Cape Breton Island and northern and northwestern NOVA SCOTIA, southeastern and central MAINE (south to Androscoggin Co.), Belknap Co., NEW HAMPSHIRE, southern and southwestern Middlesex Co., MASSACHUSETTS, Litchfield Co., CONNECTICUT, central and western NEW YORK, uplands of northern New Jersey and Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Utah and Oregon; Eurasia.

8. S. HYPERBOREUM Laestad.—An arctic species, extending south, especially in peaty pools, to NEWFOUNDLAND, Cape Breton Island, NOVA SCOTIA, southern Saguenay Co., Anticosti Island and Big River, QUEBEC, northern Manitoba and southern Alaska; Eurasia.

GRAY HERBARIUM.

THE IDENTITY OF THE GENUS ADVENTINA RAF.

S. F. BLAKE.

IN 1836 Rafinesque[1] described under the name *Adventina* a new genus of *Asteraceae* which he had found growing as a weed in the Bartram Garden at Philadelphia. In spite of the full description given, no later author has identified his plant, or plants, for two species were described. Bentham, in the Genera Plantarum, omitted this, as he did practically all the other names proposed by Rafinesque; Baillon likewise does not refer to it, nor does O. Hoffmann in the Pflanzenfamilien; and in Dalla Torre and Harms's Index it is given only among the "Genera incertae sedis." From Rafinesque's description,[2] which

[1] New Fl. N. Amer. **1**: 67–68. 1836.

[2] "ADVENTINA Raf. Radiate. Perianthe globular 5 phyle, Sepals connivent equal ovate acute. Phoranthe flat chaffy. Rays 5 fertile, equal small and opposed to sepals, ligules short trilobe white, ovary and seed shut between the sepals and internal palea or chaff, similar to sepals oblong and thus bivalved; style very short bifid, pappus paleaceous multifid. Floscules of the disk minute yellow complete, chaff lanceolate flat, corolla tubular 5toothed, stamens and style inclosed, pappus campanulate multifid.—Seeds black oblong compressed bivalved in rays, oblong terete in disk. *Leaves opposite, flowers terminal.*

"1. PARVIFLORA Raf. Stem slender branched diffuse smooth, leaves petiolate ovate acute angular dentate, lower rounder, upper nearly sessile and entire; flowers terminal lax—Growing spontaneous for several years in the orchard of Bartram's Garden, come with seeds from the South. Annual, Estival, pedal. Leaves thin smooth,

is here reproduced for the convenience of those who do not have access to the original, it is clear that he was describing with considerable accuracy the characters of *Galinsoga*, and that his two species correspond to the plants now generally known as *Galinsoga parviflora* Cav. and *G. aristulata* Bicknell.[1] It is interesting to note that Rafinesque observed the peculiar adherence between each ray-subtending phyllary and the two outer receptacular pales opposed to it, by which the ray achene at maturity is included between the three, somewhat as in *Parthenium*. This feature was likewise noted practically simultaneously by DeCandolle in his *Vargasia caracasana* (now *Galinsoga caracasana*), but although an important generic character, is not mentioned by Bentham in the Genera Plantarum, although he had earlier noted it in his description of *Galinsoga hispida*[2].

The generic name proposed by Rafinesque falls, of course, into the synonymy of *Galinsoga* Cav. (1794), and his *A. parviflora* is likewise by a coincidence identical with *Galinsoga parviflora* Cav. (1794). There can be no question, moreover, that the species described by Rafinesque as *Adventina ciliata*, with its "thick pilose" stem, and "ovate serrate ciliate" leaves, as distinguished from his *A. parviflora*, with "slender diffuse smooth" stem and "ovate acute angular dentate" leaves, is the plant long known as *G. parviflora* var. *hispida* DC., and recently raised to specific rank as *G. aristulata* Bicknell (1916). As the name *ciliata* has not been used in the genus, it becomes necessary to call the common Galinsoga of the eastern States by the name

Galinsoga cilata (Raf.) Blake.—*Adventina ciliata* Raf. New Fl. N. Amer. **1**: 67. 1836. *Galinsoga parviflora* γ *hispida* DC. Prodr. **5**: 677. 1836; not *G. hispida* Benth. 1844. *Galinsoga aristulata* Bicknell, Bull. Torrey Club **43**: 270. 1916.

flowers vcry [sic] small, white rays hardly exserted. Very different from any known genus, nearest *Achillea*, but habit calix and seed unlike. Named after its adventitious production near Philadelphia. Probably a Florida plant. Seen alive.

"Figure Autikon 5, and Ic. n. sp. 5."

"2. A. CILIATA Raf. Stem thick pilose, trichotome and dichotome, leaves petiolate ovate serrate ciliate, flowers in forks or terminal subcorymbose—Found with the last, but in a different place and season: smaller, but flowers larger, Autumnal. annual, 6 to 10 inches high, hardly ramose or nearly simple. Messrs. Carr owners of Bartram's garden cannot account for the spontaneous production of these plants and several others in their garden.

"Figure Autikon 6. Icon. n. sp. 6."

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[1] See St. John & White, RHODORA **22**: 98–101. 1920.

[2]. Bot. Sulph. 120. 1844.

Rafinesque's notice of these two species is of further interest as affording the first record of either plant in the United States. De Candolle[1], in describing *G. parviflora*, notes its spread around Erlangen, Bavaria, "etc." (*Zuccarini*), by seeds from the botanical garden.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, Washington, D. C.

BRASSICA ARVENSIS (L.) Kuntze, var. **Schkuhriana** (Reichenb.), n. comb.—*Sinapis Schkuhriana* Reichenb. Ic. Fl. Germ. ii. 20, f. 4425b (1837–38). *S. arvensis*, β. *Schkuhriana* (Reichenb.) Beck von Man., Fl. Nieder-Ost. 486 (1892); Rouy & Foucaud, Fl. de France, ii. 60 (1895).

Typical *Brassica arvensis* has the mature silique scarcely or only a little torulose, 2.5–3.7 cm. long, 2.5–3.5 mm. broad; var. *Schkuhriana* has the strongly torulose silique more slender, 1.5–2 mm. thick, and often more elongate, 3–5.5 cm. long. Both varieties are widely introduced in America and both have either glabrous or somewhat hirsute siliques.—M. L. FERNALD, Gray Herbarium.

[1] Prodr. **5**: 677. 1836.

Vol. 23, no. 276, including pages 281 to 318, the title-page of the volume, and a new impression of pages 253 and 254 (reprinted to correct accidental transposition of text-figures), was issued 22 April, 1922.

Binders are notified that, through typographical error in paging Vol. 23, page 281 follows page 278, no pages bearing the numbers 279 and 280 have been printed.

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